

Iron County Register

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Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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JOB WORK.

The REGISTER is doing job work are unusual in Southeast Missouri and we turn out the best of work, such as: POSTERS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS, STATEMENTS, Envelopes, Cards, Dodgers, BRIEFS, PAMPHLETS, ETC., AT LOW PRICES.

Official Directory.
MARTIN L. CLARKE, M. C., Tenth District, Farmington.
C. D. YANCEY, State Senator of 24th District, Piedmont.
JNO. L. THOMAS, Judge 36th Circuit, De Soto.
JOS. B. WALKER, Prosecuting Attorney, Ironton.
THOS. G. FOLEY, Representative, Bellevue.
A. W. HOLLOMAN, Presiding Judge, Arcadia.
DAVID H. PALMER, Judge, and JOS. G. CLARKSON, Associate Judge.
FRANZ DINGER, Judge of Probate, Ironton.
W. A. FLETCHER, Collector, Ironton.
S. E. RUPPEL, Sheriff, Ironton.
JOSEPH HUFF, Clerk Circuit Court, Ironton.
G. E. NALL, Clerk County Court, Ironton.
W. H. WHITWORTH, Treasurer, Ironton.
JNO. W. HARRAL, Assessor, Bellevue.
JACOB T. AKE, Public Administrator, Ironton.
J. GRANDHOMME, Coroner, Ironton.
JNO. B. SCOTT, County School Commissioner for Iron county, Missouri, Ironton.

Circuit Court is held on the Fourth Monday in October and April.
County Court convenes on the First Monday of March, June, September, and December.
Probate Court is held on the First Monday in February, May, August and November.

Societies.

IRON LODGE No. 107, I. O. O. F. meets every Monday evening, at its Hall, in Ironton.
FARMER LODGE No. 330, I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening, in Masonic Hall, Cross Roads.
PILOT KNOL LODGE, No. 353, A. O. U. W., meets every Friday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, Pilot Knob.

IRONTON ENCAMPMENT No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, Ironton, on the First and Third Thursdays of every month.

STAR OF THE WEST LODGE No. 133, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, Ironton, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.

MOSAIC LODGE No. 351, A. F. & A. M., meets in the Masonic Hall, Cross Roads, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.

MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A., meets on the First and Third Tuesdays in every month, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the Masonic Hall, Ironton.

EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A. F. & A. M., Regular Communication second Saturday in every month. All visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend. J. W. ARMS, W. M. J. W. JACKSON, Sec'y.

VALLEY LODGE, No. 1870, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meet alternate Wednesday evenings, as follows: February 13th and 27th; March 13th and 26th; April 9th and 23d. W. W. NALL, Reporter.

Iron Mountain Directory.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 439, A. F. & A. M., meets Saturday night, on or after the full moon. J. A. PARKER, Sec'y.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 260, I. O. O. F., meets Wednesday night of each week. C. JOHNSON, Sec'y. J. A. PARKER, N. G.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 293, A. O. U. W., meets first and third Friday night of each month. LOUIS PETIT, M. W. M. W. SMITH, Recorder.

Churches.

SERVICES in the Presbyterian Church every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock. Sabbath School 9 o'clock. Prayer at 8 o'clock. Every Wednesday at 8 P. M. A. O. PENNINGMAN, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain streets, Ironton. P. THOMAS, Pastor. Religious services, Second and Fourth Sundays in each month. Sabbath School every Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.

HIGH MASS and Sermon at Arcadia College every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. Vespers and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 5 o'clock P. M. Mass and Sermon at Pilot Knob Catholic Church at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sunday School for children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

Boatmen's SAVING BANK

ST. LOUIS.

Capital \$2,000,000!

R. J. LACKLAND, WM. H. THOMSON,
President. Cashier

GEORGE BAKWELL, O. M. MUNROE,
JEFFERSON COUNTY BANK,
(BAKEWELL & MUNROE)

DE SOTO MISSOURI.

A Regular Banking, Exchange and Collection Business Transacted.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION:
Boatman's Saving Bank; Valley National Bank; Third National Bank; Commercial Bank and Citizen's Saving Bank, St. Louis.

New York Correspondent—Kontze Brothers, St. Louis.
—Boatman's Saving Bank.

Agency of the American Exchange in Europe (Limited).
Drafts, payable without charge, drawn on any part of the world.

J. T. AKE,
Attorney at Law
IRONTON, MO.

Will Collect your Bills, make Deeds and Mortgages, Leases and Contracts. Insure your property, make Abstracts of Title, Pay Taxes, and see your lands properly assessed. Persons requiring services in the above lines will have prompt attention at reasonable figures. Office in REGISTER building.

J. W. EMERSON,
Late Judge 16th Circuit,
Attorney at Law,
Ironton, Missouri.

PRACTICES in all the courts of the State. Strict and prompt attention to all business.

J. B. WALKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
IRONTON, MO.

Will practice in the various Courts, and attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to his care. Office in Academy of Music.

J. S. JORDAN,
Attorney at Law
And Notary Public,
ANNAPOLIS, MO.
Office in the Store of C. Hart & Son.

FRANZ DINGER,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public
Real Estate Agent,
AND Agent for the Mutual Life and Home Fire Insurance Companies of New York, and the Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.
IRONTON, : : : MISSOURI.



ALL for Glory!

It may seem strange, but we must confess we are going to do business for glory for the next two months! We mean business! We intend to make a

Great Clearance Sale! before taking stock and at such low prices that will make the blood of all competition RUN COLD.

Genuine and reliable Clearing Sale in all line of goods. All we ask from a discriminating public is a thorough inspection of our Stock.

T. S. LOPEZ & SONS, IRONTON.



AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and restores the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years."
—W. H. MOORE.

Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882.

Prepared by
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; 51, six bottles for \$5.

BLISS'S OUTRAGE ON JUSTICE.

An Interesting Document.

To the Honorable Joseph B. Foraker, Governor of the State of Ohio, Columbus.

SIR:—We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of Missouri—residents of Southeast Missouri—and many of us life long neighbors and acquaintances of Col. James Lindsay, the father of Robert L. Lindsay—and all of us Democrats—do respectfully represent and solicit your attention to the following statement of facts:

That to prevent any political capital from being interposed or made in this case, one way or the other, we distinctly and collectively as Democrats appeal to you.

Several years since an agitation was incited and aroused in this part of the State through United States officials connected with the Department of Justice at St. Louis, and the appearance hereabouts of a special detective concerning, as was put out by these officials, the alleged fraudulent titles to eight millions of acres of Government lands in Southeast Missouri, and that the investigation was preparatory to the institution of proceedings upon the part of the Federal officials to recover the same, not a tract of which, larger or smaller, was subject to the District Attorney's disposition—in or out of court.

Of course, as was incident and unavoidable to such proclaimed and heralded purpose, a great alarm ensued and prevailed, and following upon it to the U. S. Grand Jury for the March term of the U. S. District Court at the City of St. Louis, for the Eastern District of Missouri, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one, an effort was made through the U. S. District Attorney, to indict Robert L. Lindsay.

The foreman of the Grand Jury, Mr. Stark D. Crumb, of Bloomfield, Stoddard county, being familiar with the facts, and more conversant with the laws and situation than the U. S. District Attorney, or his detective, was of his own and familiar knowledge aware that for twenty-five years the State and counties had assessed the lands, and that the owners were then in undisputed lawful possession, the U. S. Land Office having certified to the State of Missouri their entry, and that the only cloud then resting upon the title thereof, occasioning any disturbance, was that put out through the U. S. District Attorney's office, in notice or request to several of the counties in interest, to vacate and deter proceedings against lands therein delinquent for taxes, which for several years worked hardship to the innocent and legal owners, deterring sales and transfers through fear of purchasing a law suit.

This through the legal inexperience and blunders of the U. S. officials at St. Louis.

Thus the U. S. Grand Jury ignored the matter, and the U. S. District Attorney through the fortunate presence of an informed jurymen, learned that the acts of Congress had confirmed the very titles he, and he alone, disputed.

It would have been natural to presume that here, if the sole purpose was to protect the U. S. Government, it having removed any and all cause for any and all attempts upon the part of the U. S. District Attorney and his detective to take from the owners the lands in question, they having been irrevocably confirmed to the holders, that all proceedings would have ceased; particularly so, as the Honorable the Secretary of the Interior—Mr. Teller—interposed his official objection and quietus.

The U. S. District Attorney, however, conceived it to be his duty to still further pursue the matter, and did draft, as we are informed, "A Bill" to present to Congress, and did take the trouble to journey to Washington, to individually urge upon Congress its enactment into law, the provision of which made it incumbent upon the defendant to prove his innocence, thus reversing all law and all justice and precedent, which concedes the innocence of an accused until proven guilty.

But this disregard of the very precepts of law and justice, found no

encouragement with Congress, which could not be induced, even by the District Attorney's visit and appeal, to outrage common sense and common justice. And so he again failed.

This third failure might by him and the public have been considered—if any demand of justice, or any pressure from or of public opinion, was urging the District Attorney on—that he had done all and more too, than his official duty demanded, and that he could be amenable to no just criticism or complaint, and he could have honorably rested, after having vainly appealed to the U. S. Grand Jury, to the Secretary of the Interior, and to Congress.

Such persistency and purpose to detect and furnish supposed or actual fraud against the Government, has no parallel in the records of that office, nor parallel or pursuit in the State or local courts.

Not satisfied with exhausting the authority of his own courts, and of the Interior Department and of Congress, the U. S. District Attorney sought the State Courts, and through the Grand Jury at St. Louis in and for the May term, 1881, did, through the aid of his detective, (Pat D. Tyrrell) and the expenditure of large sums of the monies of the United States, secure the indictment of Robert L. Lindsay, a native born citizen, then and since 1856, of the State of Missouri, and almost continuously of the town of Ironton, and County of Iron, in said State, as is personally, to several of us his neighbors, well and indisputably known.

Upon process issued by said State Court of this State, Robert L. Lindsay responded and gave bail approved by said court, for his appearance, and thereby placed himself in the custody of the State Courts, and ready to respond for trial, which he was not permitted to do, but upon some pretense he was summoned to St. Louis Four Courts, and kidnapped and hurried off to Ohio upon false affidavits, and upon Extradition papers, secured as Governor Crittenden does not hesitate to say, and so said in writing of the date of September 5th, 1883, wherein in a communication to the Executive of Ohio, he says: "I was deceived at the time the warrant was sought and delivered upon your requisition for his delivery to your agent. Of course you had nothing to do with that." And a still later letter of similar import to Gov. Hoadly, both on file in the Executive Department. And so, without opportunity to confer with his friends or chance to appeal to the protection of the law, he was forcibly conveyed out of the State and to the State of Ohio; where, distant from home and without friends or the necessary means to defend himself, and placed at such intentional disadvantage in a State he had never lived in, nor had any technical nor purposed residence in the State of Ohio, nor had he ever been within its boundaries, he was forced to prison and trial, and thus under the Revised Statutes, Sec. 5278, illegally deprived of his liberty and treated, wrongfully, treated as a fugitive from justice of the State of Ohio, wherein he never had resided, actually nor constructively, and in violation of the decisions of the United States District Court of the State of Missouri—Judge Krekle—in the James case: "A prisoner in the custody of his bondsmen, who have bailed him upon a charge preferred against him by a State Court, can not be arrested by the United States authorities for a violation of the Federal laws. Such an arrest would not be a defense to an action upon the bond of said sureties for default in producing the prisoner."

(Here follow several decisions too lengthy to be given here.)

Such persistent and excessive zeal could have found vent and honest employment nearer home, and been kept reasonably busy.

Then if justice and fairness alone was sought, it is reasonable to suppose that it could have been secured in the courts of this State.

The Board of Managers of the Ohio State Prison have unanimously recommended the parole of Rob't L. Lindsay.

This is of little practical benefit, as it would still keep him a prisoner away from his native state and home, and far away from friends.

Concede that he is all that the U. S. District Attorney at St. Louis would desire to prove him to be, and the question is considering that his seizure and conveyance to Ohio was illegal, and his conviction therefore shaded with that illegality; and considering the unanimous recommendation of the Prison Board of Managers, has not the punishment already been severe and ample and sufficient? And would not the ends of justice be served, if now his full pardon be granted, which we respectfully petition.

Not an owner of land has been deprived of his property, nor was an acre available to the mistaken zeal of the United States District Attorney, and the only damage to occupants has resulted from the latter.

[Signed by officials and prominent citizens of Iron and Madison counties, and the editor of this paper.]

Danger! A neglected cold or cough may lead to Pneumonia, Consumption or other fatal disease. Strong's Peppermint Cure will cure a cold as by magic. Best thing for dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache and thousands testify.

"Farmer" Talks.

Ed. Register.—Never have we experienced a winter in which farm work was more completely blocked by bad weather than this one, though last winter was exceptional in this respect.

Much sickness has prevailed, and many deaths have occurred. As times grow harder many, already straitened in the necessities of life, and overstrained in its drudgery, succumb. I have helped to lower the bodies of several of my neighbors into their graves when I wanted to speak out and condemn the social mal-adjustments that killed them.

It is hard to get work here on the farms. This winter 75c now and then has been all a man could get, and board himself. Young and single men have had to work for board, or tramp.

While we are in full sympathy with the Knights of Labor, it is plain that they are mistaking the means to be used. There is no need of conflict between capital and labor; it is between land and labor that the difficulty lies. This opinion will they come to at last.

You now have the scheme of our revenue commission. They propose to take the state taxes off the individual and put them upon corporations. "Be ware of the Greeks who bring gifts." We shall notice the proposed plan more at length soon.

"Nestor's" last is even more ridiculous than his former animadversions. He seems to be an employee of one of those corporations that are subsidized at the expense of the class to which "Farmer" belongs, and he plunges into namby pamby rant that has been thrashed a hundred years. He wants to make us believe the poor are all lazy, and that laziness is the cause of poverty. It ought to be so; and in a certain sense it is so; for poverty comes out of the mental laziness caused by manual drudgery, such, for example, as "Nestor" himself seems to be an illustration of. Aside from this falling he may be an estimable man and citizen. He must remember that "Farmer" is dealing now with the man as he put himself in the Register, and not with the individual himself. It is just such mental laziness that causes all our trouble and crime. "Farmer" has been a laborer, a tenant, a land agent, and is now a landlord. He has land of his own. He had to buy that land at a speculative value; and had to pay for it ten times over. He sees less chance for his children than himself. Before him, at this very moment, lies a manuscript letter from Gov. R. J. Oglesby in which the writer says: "I have been under the impression for some time that the agricultural lands fit for farming, where the annual crop is raised by the annual rainfall—except, possibly, in two or three southern states—has been taken up by occupancy, or purchase; and that there is very little, if any, such land left to be obtained, either by purchase or homestead." This letter is addressed to "Farmer" and is dated February 24th, 1886. "Nestor" has been reading some land speculator's pamphlets. "Farmer" has neighbors and relatives in the West, and they seem to think such land dear as a gift. More than half my neighbors would leave here tomorrow if they could, even at the risk of "jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire." Let me assure "Nestor" that "Farmer" knows just exactly what he wants. He wants all the taxes taken off every product of human labor and put upon the value of the land, not counting the improvements. He wants to see this devilish system by which one man can confiscate and take the labor of another abolished, and to see it replaced by a system that neither makes, nor recognizes, neither rich, nor poor, but only simple justice between man and man.

"Farmer" has long tried to find some man who could give a sensible reason why the products of human labor should be taxed. Will "Nestor" show his good sense and mental industry by giving the readers of the REGISTER such a reason, and leave personalities to lower minds?

"Farmer" has long tried to find a man who could give a just reason why land, using the term in the broadest sense, should not be made the sole subject of taxation. He has found plenty of men who could abuse him for an honest expression of opinion, but not one who could answer the enquiry. Can "Nestor" do it?

Answer candidly and plainly or not at all. Those who charge agrarianism upon Tax Reformers of the George school invariably succeed in proving that they themselves are the worst kind of agrarians.

"Nestor," to-day, while declaiming against agrarians, stands in the REGISTER, a self-confessed agrarian; for our present system is agrarian. That is why we protest against it. It does not take from the rich and give to the poor, though it pretends to tax the rich in favor of the poor (See Blair, U. S. Senate, February 25th, 1885), but it does take from the poor and give to the rich.

The following weekly newspapers have come out for our system of tax reform: St. Paul Journal, Minn.; San Francisco Weekly Star; Herald, St. Paul, Minn.; Industrial News, Toledo, Ohio; Voice of Labor, Peterburgh, Ill.; Public Opinion, San Francisco, Cal.

FARMER.

Murrayville, Ill., March 14, 1886.